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RURAL DISTRICT OF HEMSWORTH.

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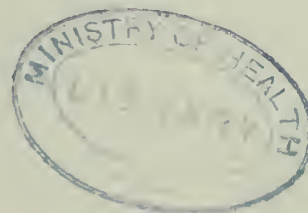
A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

for 1950.

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

S E N I O R S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R

for 1950.

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COUNCILLORS FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF HEMSWORTH.  
1950/51.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

-----

Cr. C. Blackburn, "Cranleigh", Charlestown, Ackworth.  
Cr. L.A. Launder, "Arundel House", Ackworth.  
Cr. B.A. Lloyd, 25, Hillside Road, Ackworth.  
Cr. W.R. Allen, Rogerthorpe Cottages, Badsworth.  
Cr. G. Booker, 1, Park View, Brierley.  
Cr. G.R. McQueen, 16, Brierley Road, Grimethorpe.  
Cr. H. Taylor, 10, Michael's Estate, Grimethorpe.  
Cr. W.J. Watts, 124, Cadworth View, Grimethorpe.  
Cr. H. Ellis, J.P., 10, Ebenezer Street, Great Houghton.  
Cr. J.R. Wigley, 23, Milton Street, Great Houghton.  
Cr. F.R. Woodyatt, 6, John Street, Little Houghton.  
Cr. N. Beaumont, The Villas, Nostell.  
Cr. H. Stephenson, Went Farm, Stubbs Walden, Norton.  
Cr. P. Conneely, High Street, Upton.  
Cr. G. Guest, 6, Walton Road, Upton.  
Cr. J.L. Dickens, 41, Off New Lane, Upton.  
Cr. W. Henry, 28, Upper Hatfield Place, Havercroft.  
Cr. W. Barnsley, "Wyngarth", Nostell Lane, Ryhill.  
Cr. B.A. Ellis, "Red Gables", Ryhill.  
Cr. P. Henry, The Green, Shafton.  
Cr. H. Bamforth, 3, Sunny Avenue, South Elmsall.  
Cr. W. King, 159, Gordon Place, South Elmsall.  
Cr. F. Martin, J.P., Fox & Hounds Inn, Thorpe Audlin.  
Cr. Mrs. E. Poxton, 23, Old Age Bungalows, South Elmsall.  
Cr. F. Heppinstall, "Wynmore Cottages", South Hiendley.  
Cr. S. Davis, 4, Holmsley Avenue, South Kirkby.  
Cr. H. Holland, 57, Dunsley Terrace, South Kirkby.  
Cr. T. Reeves, 1, Holmsley Grove, South Kirkby.  
Cr. J.R. Taylor, 48, Carr Lane, South Kirkby.  
Cr. Mrs. E. Richardson, 76, Minsthorpe Vale, Moorthorpe.  
Cr. W. Duffy, 78, Langthwaite Lane, Moorthorpe.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer  
and School Medical Officer for W.R.C.C. Services:

J.S. Walters, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers (W.R.C.C. Services only):

Jean J. Smith, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Edith E. Cromb, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors:

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

C.T. Peacock, F.S.I.A., M.Inst. P.C.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

G.H. Suggitt, M.S.I.A.

L. Robinson, M.S.I.A.

A. Milner, M.S.I.A.

N. Buckle, M.S.I.A.

Health Visiting and School Nursing Staff:

Miss A. Parrott.

Mrs. L. Jackson.

Miss F. Foster.

Mrs. J. Cuthbert.

Miss M. Kennington.

Mrs. D. Harper.

Miss E.M. Williams.

Mrs. J. Wilson.

Miss E. Webster.

Midwives:

Miss B. Richardson (Relief).

Mrs. R. Hopwood.

Miss C. Hemmingway.

Miss F. Wilkinson.

Mrs. L. Jenkins.

Mrs. M. Harwood.

Miss W. O'Dwyer.

Miss F. King.

Mrs. E.E. Megson.

Miss B.M. Sykes.

Mrs. D.M. Beaumont (Relief).

Home Nurses:

Mrs. M.T. Addy.

Miss L. Grundy.

Miss A.K. Caraher.

Mrs. A. Smith.

Mrs. M.M. Meehan.

Miss M. Peacock.

Mrs. E.A. Jones.

Mrs. V.E. Sanderson. Mrs. E.E. Swain (part-time).

Mental Health Social Worker:

Miss S. Appleyard.

Clerical Staff:

G. Ellis (Chief Clerk)

Miss E. Banner.

B. Humphries.

Miss E. Banks.

C. Miles.

Miss I. Beaumont.

D.R. Weston.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HEMSWORTH.

Public Health Department,  
Adiscombe House,  
Barnsley Road,  
HEMSWORTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration a report on the health and health services of your district during the year 1950.

I have, in addition, included certain details of the personal health services administered by me as Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council.

The Annual Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector is complementary to this report.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population shows an increase of 480 and there were 341 more inhabited houses by the end of the year. The housing shortage remains acute however and many social and medical problems can be traced to overcrowding and poor accommodation.

There has been a slight fall in the number of births, 955 having been notified and giving a rate of 19.56 per thousand estimated population. The corresponding figures for 1949 were 971 notified and a birth rate of 20.07. The number of still births has fallen to 21. This gives a rate of .43 per thousand estimated population, as compared with a rate of .37 for England and Wales. In spite of the substantial fall, however, I am not satisfied that this figure cannot be brought down even more.

The number of infant deaths during the year was 35. This represents a substantial fall over previous years.

One maternal death occurred during the year.

There was a big increase in infectious diseases during 1950. This was accounted for almost entirely by two illnesses, namely, whooping cough - 276 cases, and measles - 740 cases. The corresponding figures for 1949 were, whooping cough - 63, and measles - 371. The measles outbreak was not unexpected since measles tends to follow a two-yearly cycle and the last large

outbreak occurred in 1947 when there were 907 cases.

The Ministry of Health did not approve the use of whooping cough vaccine in child welfare clinics. While various vaccines are undergoing extensive trials there is no doubt that Ministry approval will not be given until they are fully satisfied that the vaccine is effective.

One case of diphtheria occurred during the year. The patient, a 16 year old girl, had been immunised when younger and made a satisfactory recovery.

The number of cases who completed a full course of immunisation during 1950 remained at 941, but there was an increase in the numbers who received a re-enforcing dose from 117 last year to 388 in 1950.

4 cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis were notified, 2 of them occurring in the same family. 2 of the cases were paralytic in type and in one of these cases some residual paralysis remained.

The number of pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified fell to 44. In many of these cases there still remains a danger that other members of the family may become infected because effective isolation of the patient cannot be obtained.

Dr. J. Warrack, my predecessor, resigned his appointment in June, 1950, and from July until September, when I commenced duty as your Medical Officer of Health, the work of the department was ably carried on by Dr. J.J. Smith, Assistant County Medical Officer, in this Division.

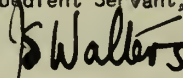
Mr. H. Hudson, the Chief Clerk in the Divisional Health Office, also accepted a new appointment in November, 1950.

It is customary to include in the annual report an expression of appreciation for all the work done and support given by the various members of the department - nursing, office and clinic voluntary workers - and in acknowledging this support I do so with gratitude.

At all times officials of other departments have been co-operative and helpful, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee have given that support and encouragement which counts for so much. To all of these I tender my thanks.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.



PART ONE.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District:	29,055 acres.
Population (estimated mid. 1950)	48,850
No. of inhabited houses (at 31.12.50)	12,629
Rateable value (at 31.12.50).	£198,093
Product of penny rate (at 31.12.50)	£726

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	488	434	922
Illegitimate	16	17	<u>33</u> <u>955</u>

	1948	1949	1950
Rate per 1,000 estimated population	22.09	20.07	19.56
do. do. (England & Wales).	17.9	16.7	15.8
Percentage of illegitimate births.	5.5	5.2	3.5

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	10	8	18
Illegitimate	2	1	<u>3</u> <u>21</u>

	1948	1949	1950
Rate per 1,000 total births	17.59	27.81	22.27
Rate per 1,000 estimated population	.39	.55	.43
do. do. (England & Wales).	.42	.39	.37

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	253	197	450

	1948	1949	1950
Rate per 1,000 estimated population	9.34	10.10	9.21
do. do. (England & Wales).	10.8	11.7	11.6

<u>Infant Mortality.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year of age.	20	13	33
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year of age.	1	1	<u>2</u> <u>35</u>

	1948	1949	1950
Rate per 1,000 total live births.	50.84	43.25	36.65
Infants under 1 year " " (England & Wales)	34	32	29.8

The principal causes of death are set out in the following table:-

TABLE I.

Disease.	Male	Female	Total.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	10	8	18
Tuberculosis, other	2	-	2
Syphilitis disease.	1	1	2
Measles.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasms, stomach.	9	9	18
Malignant Neoplasms, lung bronchus.	5	-	5
Malignant Neoplasms, breast.	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasms, uterus.	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasms, other.	29	11	40
Diabetes.	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	25	30	55
Coronary disease, angina.	32	10	42
Hypertension with heart disease.	11	4	15
Other heart disease.	31	38	69
Other circulatory disease.	4	6	10
Influenza.	1	2	3
Pneumonia.	6	9	15
Bronchitis.	21	12	33
Other diseases of respiratory system.	8	1	9
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum.	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.	3	-	3
Nephritis & nephrosis.	3	5	8
Hyperplasia of prostate.	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1	1
Congenital malformation.	3	1	4
Other defined and ill defined diseases.	25	28	53
Motor Vehicle accidents.	5	1	6
All other accidents.	12	8	20
Suicide.	2	1	3
Total:	253	197	450

The major killing diseases show very little change in the number of deaths they caused when compared with 1949. In general there is a slight fall but not of sufficient magnitude to say that there is any significant downward trend. Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 18 deaths, as compared with 20 in 1949. Malignant neoplasms 70, as compared with 68 last year. Heart diseases 126 (121): Respiratory diseases 60 (86).



### Infant Mortality.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants under one year of age, classified into age groups:-

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.	Age Groups.								Totals.		
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	1-3 mth	3-6 mth	6-9 mth	9-12 mth	M.	F.	Total.
Heart.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	4	7
Other Respiratory.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Debility.	4	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	7
Gastro Enteritis.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Diarrhoea.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Malformation.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prematurity.	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	13
Totals.	16	2	1	1	4	6	2	3	21	14	35

It will be noted that more than half the total infant deaths occurred in the first two weeks of life (16 of 18 in the first week).

Of these 18 seventeen were the result of conditions existing before the actual birth process. Any solution to this major cause of wastage of child life must be mainly in the ante-natal care of the mother. In the same way, some at least of the still births which occur throughout the country as a whole must have their origin and ultimate prevention during the ante-natal period.

The total number of infant deaths shows a slight but encouraging fall to 35 from 41 in 1949 with a corresponding fall in the rate,

Vital Statistics for the various Parishes.

Parish.	Population. est. mid 1950.	Live Births.		Birth Rate.	Deaths.		Death Rate.	Deaths under 1.	Infant Mortality Rate.
		M.	F.		M.	F.			
Ackworth.	4,930	33	32	13.18	21	17	7.71	3	46.15
Badsworth.	154	1	1	12.99	-	3	19.48	-	-
Billingley.	113	1	-	8.85	2	2	35.41	-	-
Brierley.	6,901	77	68	21.01	25	19	6.38	3	20.69
Great Houghton.	2,445	21	26	19.22	8	11	7.77	3	63.82
Havercroft.	1,942	18	14	16.48	11	7	9.27	3	93.75
Hessle & Hill Top.	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huntwick, etc.	380	3	4	18.42	4	3	18.42	-	-
Kirk Smeaton.	218	1	4	22.94	1	2	13.76	-	-
Little Houghton.	686	8	4	17.49	4	3	10.20	-	-
Little Smeaton.	189	-	-	-	4	1	26.46	-	-
North Elmsall.	3,995	41	43	21.03	17	11	7.01	5	59.52
Ryhill.	2,826	21	17	13.48	19	13	11.32	2	57.90
Shafton.	1,838	13	17	16.27	7	5	6.53	1	33.33
South Elmsall.	7,750	78	57	17.42	55	36	11.73	4	29.63
South Hiendley.	1,562	19	17	23.05	5	8	8.96	1	27.78
South Kirkby.	11,055	151	134	25.78	65	51	10.49	9	31.58
Thorpe Audlin.	289	3	1	13.84	-	-	-	-	-
Upton.	1,312	13	12	19.82	5	5	7.62	1	40.00
Walden Stubbs.	105	2	-	19.05	-	-	-	-	-
West Hardwick.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total District.	48,850	504	451	19.56	253	197	9.21	35	36.65
		955			450				

The various rates for the individual parishes are based on too few births and deaths to draw definite conclusions and it would be unwise to do so except in the larger parishes.

## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give details of the incidence of notifiable diseases:-

TABLE III.

## DISEASES NOTIFIED IN TOWNSHIPS.

Parishes.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Dysentery.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Meningococcal Infection.	Food Poisoning.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Totals.
										Paralytic.	Non-Paralytic.					
Ackworth.	13	1	39	24	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	87
Badsworth.	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7
Billingley.	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Brierley.	1	-	-	23	5	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	34
Great Houghton.	8	-	2	97	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
Grimethorpe.	6	-	1	134	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	12	2	158
Havercroft.	3	-	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	25
Hessle & Mill Top.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Huntwick.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirk Smeaton.	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Little Houghton.	2	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Little Smeaton.	-	-	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Moorthorpe.	5	-	-	53	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	63
North Elmsall.	1	-	83	97	1	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	194
Ryhill.	6	-	63	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	79
Shafton.	1	-	1	28	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
South Elmsall.	5	-	16	67	10	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	106
South Hiendley.	5	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	22
South Kirkby.	15	-	32	147	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	207
Upton.	-	-	7	10	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	23
Walden Stubbs.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals.	71	1	276	740	36	2	3	6	12	2	2	2	1	44	9	1207

TABLE IV.

CASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Scarlet Fever.	7	12	8	3	6	2	4	4	3	10	6	6	71
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough.	11	4	20	49	79	55	14	13	6	8	7	10	276
Measles.	2	1	-	23	106	79	15	34	23	50	190	217	740
Pneumonia.	5	2	11	6	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	36
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Erysipelas.	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	6
Dysentery.	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	12
Acute Anterior { Paralytic.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis. { Non-Paralytic.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Food Poisoning.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	2	1	5	2	5	6	4	1	5	2	8	3	44
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	9
Totals.	31	22	47	84	205	146	44	62	39	73	213	241	1207

TABLE V.  
CASES CLASSIFIED INTO AGE GROUPS.

Diseases.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 55 years.	55 to 65 years.	65 years and over.	Total.
Scarlet Fever.	-	3	-	10	13	30	9	2	2	2	-	-	71
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough.	22	36	43	55	40	76	3	1	-	-	-	-	276
Measles.	44	127	83	112	103	264	6	1	-	-	-	-	740
Pneumonia.	5	4	2	-	-	6	-	-	9	4	1	5	36
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6
Dysentery.	2	1	2	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	12
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Non-Paralytic.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infection.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	8	14	4	4	44
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Totals.	77	176	134	180	160	396	22	9	23	22	5	13	1207



Tuberculosis:

The following table summarises the particulars contained in the Tuberculosis Register:-

TABLE VI.

Number of cases in Register.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total.
	M	F	M	F	
At 1st January, 1950.	160	93	23	34	310
New cases added to Register.	27	23	6	3	59
Removed during 1950:					
(a) Death.	20	8	1	1	30
(b) Recovered	7	1	6	2	16
(c) Removed from district.	4	3	-	2	9
At 31st December, 1950.	156	104	22	32	314
	260		54		

Diphtheria Immunisation:

	0 - 4 <u>years.</u>	5 - 14 <u>years</u>	Total <u>      </u>
No. of children who completed a full course during 1950:	419	522	941
Registrar-General's estimated child population mid 1950:	4,881	9,007	13,888

Of this total 44.68% have received a full course of immunisation.

In addition, 388 booster doses were given to older children whose immunity was considered to have fallen below safety level.

PART THREE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

4 Health Visitors and 2 Assistant Health Visitors cover the Rural area.

No. of visits paid were as follows:-

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
To Expectant Mothers.	90	139
To children under 1 year.	1,092	3,586
To children 1 - 5 years.	41	2,992
Other Cases.	234	1,272

Child Welfare Clinics.

These are held regularly at centres throughout the district with a Doctor and Health Visitor in attendance.

Details as follows:-

Clinic.	No. of sessions. per month.	No. of children who attended.	Total Attendances.
Ackworth.	2	126	850
Great Houghton.	2	90	676
Grimethorpe.	4	224	3,114
Ryhill.	2	233	966
Shafton.	2	56	448
South Elmsall.	4	260	2,154
South Hiendley.	2	74	631
South Kirkby.	4	283	2,231
Upton.	2	134	983

Children from the Rural district also attended the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic held at Hemsworth, where the total attendance was 434.

### Ante-natal Clinics.

These are held in the district with a Doctor and two midwives in attendance.

Clinic.	No. of sessions per month.	No. of women who attended.	Total attendances.
Ackworth.	2	59	272
Ryhill.	4	81	357
South Elmsall.	2	152	959
South Kirkby.	2	85	465

There is still no suitable existing accommodation at Grimethorpe where the need for an Ante-natal Clinic is great. I see no hope of establishing such a clinic until a building is erected for this purpose.

### Midwifery Services.

9 qualified midwives and 2 relief midwives practise in the area.

Cases attended during the year (As midwife - 510  
(As Mat. nurse. - 131

All the midwives are in possession of Gas and Air apparatus for analgesia which was used in 129 cases.

### Maternity Homes.

Admissions to Maternity Homes were restricted to abnormal cases and cases with unsuitable home conditions. An analysis of inward transferred births notified shows where institutional confinements occurred.

Walton Hall Maternity Home.	-	106
Wakefield General Hospital.	-	75
St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.	-	48
Manygates Maternity Hospital.	-	42
South Elmsall Maternity Home.	-	32
Leeds Maternity Hospital.	-	16
Private Nursing Homes.	-	10
Other Hospitals and Homes.	-	11

### Care of the Premature Infant.

72 premature births were notified during the year. Each case was investigated and help given as required. The Premature Baby Cot was loaned where required.

	Total.	Still Born.	Alive.	Died within			Survived 4 weeks.
				24 hours.	1 week.	4 weeks.	
Domiciliary.	30	2	28	-	3	1	24
Institutional.	42	3	39	-	2	1	36

PART FOUR.

CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Hospital Patients.

The new work introduced by the National Health Service Act, Section 28, is not yet fully developed, but much progress was made during 1950, and a close contact exists between Hospitals and the Divisional Health Office. I am furnished with details of patients requiring care after discharge from Hospital - Home Helps, visits by the district nurse, loan of appliances and equipment. The patient's consent is obtained before the case histories are disclosed to me.

Tuberculosis.

Extra nourishment in the form of two pints of milk daily is granted to tuberculous patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. At the end of the year the number of patients in receipt of extra nourishment in the Rural district was 52.

Beds and bedding are provided in necessitous cases to enable an infectious patient to sleep alone.

Shortage of beds in Sanatoria necessitates the use of Home Nurses and Home Helps in caring for cases awaiting admission. Home Helps assigned such work must be informed of the nature of the case and must volunteer.

Convalescent Homes.

Two weeks in a convalescent home is available following an illness, on the recommendation of a General Practitioner, provided no actual medical treatment is necessary.

Home Help Service.

There has been a steady demand for the service throughout the year and I feel sure this demand will grow. At the end of the year there were 11 Home Helps in the Rural area. There were, in addition, 12 more in the Hemsworth Urban district whose services were utilised where necessary. Details are as follows:-

Township or Parish.	Present Strength of Home Helps.	No. of cases.					
		ill	Lying-in	Expectant Mother.	Aged ill.	Aged Infirm.	Total.
Ackworth.	2	9	12	1	1	1	24
Brierley.	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Great Houghton.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Grimethorpe.	2	3	16	1	-	-	20
Havercroft.	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Moorthorpe.	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Nostell.	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Ryhill.	-	-	2	-	3	1	6
South Elmsall.	1	3	3	-	-	-	6
Shafton.	2	1	4	-	-	-	5
South Hiendley.	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
South Kirkby.	2	-	14	-	1	-	15
Upton.	1	2	6	1	1	1	11
Totals.	11	22	63	3	7	4	99

#### Home Nursing.

No. of patients visited.	1,429.
No. of visits made.	20,628

#### Mental Health.

One Mental Health Social Worker, Miss S. Appleyard, is engaged part-time in this district. She is responsible for the supervision of mentally defective persons on licence from institutions and for reports on the home circumstances of patients in respect of whom applications for licence, holiday leave, etc. have been made. On request the Social Worker also provides background information concerning patients admitted to mental hospitals.

The Duly Authorised Officer, Mr. H. Withers, deals with cases under Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts where urgent removal to an institution is required.

#### PART FIVE.

#### Ambulance Service.

7 ambulances operate from the South Kirkby Depot which is administered by the West Riding County Council. There are 19 drivers and 3 telephonists on the staff, and during the year 14,773 patients were carried 153,163 miles in 5,154 journeys.

#### Laboratory Services.

Specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council, Wakefield. Chemical examinations are dealt with by the Public Analyst at Bradford.



PART SIX,

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

Clinics.

School clinics are held weekly at Upton, Moorthorpe, South Elmsall, South Kirkby, Grimethorpe and Havercroft and fortnightly at Ackworth. A School Medical Officer is in attendance at Moorthorpe and Havercroft on alternate weeks.

<u>Clinic.</u>	<u>No. of children attended.</u>
Upton.	455
Moorthorpe.	1344
South Elmsall.	365
South Kirkby.	334
Grimethorpe.	905
Havercroft.	729
Ackworth.	637

School Medical Inspections.

1976 pupils examined.  
382 pupils referred for treatment.

Child Guidance.

3 pupils were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic at Barnsley.

Orthopaedic.

An orthopaedic clinic was established at Hemsworth in March, 1950. This clinic is held monthly. 39 pupils from the Rural district attended.

Eye Clinics.

Held regularly at clinics throughout the area according to need. 221 children were seen. Glasses were prescribed in 131 cases.



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HEMSWORTH.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

S E N I O R S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R

for 1950.



Sanitary Inspector's Office,  
Brierley Hall,  
Brierley,  
nr. Barnsley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration in the Rural District for the year 1950. It is hoped that a perusal will be found helpful and interesting. With the latter quality in view the tables have been appended as the average reader finds them boring, and figures, in any event, can be very misleading even to one with an expert knowledge of the subject.

For the benefit of those who are interested in a part only of the Report an index is to be found at the end.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district obtains its water from various sources - Barnsley Pontefract, Dearne Valley, Tickhill, Nostell and Badsworth - and consequently varies considerably in chemical composition, e.g. that from the Barnsley Water Company is comparatively soft as it is from an upland catchment area, while that from Dearne Valley is hard as it is from an underground source.

12,533 premises are on a main supply, while some 96 houses receive their water from wells and further 14 have water delivered to them daily by the Surveyor's Department.

For a rural district the proportion of houses on a piped main supply is good but the Council is not complacent in consequence and is endeavouring to improve the position in the area between Wentbridge and Barnsdale Bar.

A number of houses in the parish of Ackworth have <sup>not</sup> an adequate main supply. It is hoped that this will be overcome by increasing the size of the private service pipes.

Periodical samples are taken and show that the supplies reach a satisfactory standard of purity.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two swimming baths in the area, one public and one private. In addition to the simple tests which ought to be taken daily by the attendants, the district sanitary inspectors take periodical samples for examination by the National Laboratory Service. These indicate that a satisfactory bacteriological standard is maintained.

NUISANCES.

The usual number of complaints of nuisances has been received. Usually they are justified but a small proportion invariably originates in neighbourly disagreements. The proportion of cases requiring court proceedings is increasing.



## VERMIN.

My acquaintance with the district extends over a period of 10 years. It seems to me that the incidence of verminous premises has decreased in that period. This I ascribe to an improvement in the standard of living made possible by an income which has increased even when the higher cost of living is taken into consideration. The majority of people aspire to better things when they have the opportunity. The habitually filthy are few, and of a low mental standard, or have a kink.

The house or lodgings and belongings are inspected before each new tenant enters into the occupancy of a council house.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

As with the main water supply, most of the premises in the district are connected to a public sewer. Of the remainder many deliver to that abomination, the cesspool. A smaller number possesses a small sewage disposal plant. It is remarkable that so many cesspools, arrangements which require frequent emptying, have been installed in the past when a small disposal plant could have been installed at a less cost and would have required little attention.

The new sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for Ackworth, Badsworth, Thorpe Audlin, Kirk Smeaton, Little Smeaton, Ryhill and Havercroft are still under consideration. The precise date of commencement seems to be almost as far away as ever.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The total number of premises in the district exceeds 12,000. Of these 292 have privies while 301 have pails. A proportion of these can be converted but, as many of these would have been dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Acts but for the present shortage of houses, a careful discrimination is necessary to ensure that conversions are only made where it is economically sound. As the Council customarily grants one half of the cost, and as an undue proportion of labour and materials cannot be deflected to this work, progress is slow but steady.

## HOUSING.

This subject is one of the commonest sources of complaint and much of the sanitary inspector's time is taken up by it. Having existing property repaired is a very unspectacular occupation but the difficulties and its importance to the community should not be under-estimated.

Ratepayers sometimes complain of the length of time between inspection and completion of the work. Owing to the various steps that must be taken when legal action becomes necessary, this delay is unavoidable. That some owners are unwilling to execute repairs is understandable when it is realised that not only do they make no profit out of the property but, in some instances, are actually out of pocket. The cost of repairs is approximately three times that of 1939, yet they are not allowed any increase in the cost of rent. Such is the dearth of men and materials that even those owners who wish to have repairs effected often experience some difficulty in finding a builder willing to do the work.

Overcrowding cases are still common and do not appear to decrease. The Council decided to accept for special consideration any case within the first forty on the housing list instead of in the first twenty as hitherto. People in these unhappy circumstances naturally turn to the sanitary inspector for assistance; it is an unpleasant and difficult task to explain to them that nothing can be done until their name is in the first forty.

The staff of the department responsible for Housing work is in close co-operation with the Sanitary Staff and this opportunity is taken of thanking them for their assistance in notifying matters which come within the sanitary inspector's purview.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Fortunately this problem is not so acute as in many areas as the principal offenders in this district, colliery chimneys, are not in close proximity to, or surrounded by, dwellinghouses. The principle adopted by the National Coal Board seems to be that collieries should use the poorest quality of fuel; fuel that would often be virtually worthless if it had to be transported to other factories. In general, the boilers are not specially designed for such fuel and hand stoking, instead of mechanical stoking, prevails.

Another potential cause of atmospheric pollution is the burning colliery spoilbank. In connection with this it can truly be said that prevention is better than cure, and cheaper. It is surprising that so much good quality fuel goes into some spoilbanks; besides being wasteful this fuel is a possible cause of some future fire.

It is of interest that the Council's Senior Sanitary Inspector was elected a member of the Yorkshire Divisional Council of the Smoke Abatement Society, the first time in its history that a representative has been elected from a rural district.

#### CARAVANS.

Caravans cause few complaints in this rural district. The existing legislation gives ample power to the local authority to ensure that no nuisance is caused, so that the difficulties experienced prior to the last war need not recur. Caravans offer to some people a solution to the housing problem. It is a way of life that can lead to health and happiness for many and, in my opinion, is worthy of the Council's support.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

When the Sunday joint is put on the table few people pause to wonder whether it is safe to eat; it is taken for granted that it is. Yet, it does not just happen. It is the result of much painstaking work by the sanitary inspector, work that requires a wealth of care, knowledge and experience, and that is carried out quietly behind the scenes. When it is realised that 7,000 cases of illness and several deaths were traced to one carcase in the South of England, the importance of meat inspection can be realised.

The arrangement for meat inspection has been carried out as in the preceding eleven years - the meat for the Hemsworth Urban and Rural Districts is inspected on alternate weeks by an inspector from each authority. This arrangement has worked smoothly and well.

During the year 18 tons 14 cwt. 1 qr. of home-killed meat and 2 cwts. 4 lbs. of imported were found to be unfit and condemned. Tuberculosis was, as usual, the most common cause of condemnation.

It is worthy of note that a 100% inspection was made, a percentage that could not have been obtained had the slaughtering been carried out on the pre-war system at private slaughterhouses scattered over some 28,000 acres.

## OTHER FOODS.

All types of food come within the purview of the sanitary inspector. Ice cream falls within this category. There are three premises in the district where its manufacture takes place. Samples are taken from time to time of all ice cream sold in the district and the manufacturers' premises visited.

Of the other foods inspected, tinned formed the largest proportion of that condemned. An unusual item was 30 lbs. of stolen bacon. The types of food inspected varied from cake to potato crisps and from pickles to polony. The total weight condemned was 1 ton 1½ cwt.

## MILK.

A safe milk supply is essential to the community. Two types of examination are carried out on the samples; the first is to ensure that the milk does not contain too high a bacterial content, and the second is for the detection of the germ which causes tuberculosis. Unfortunately the second is the more difficult and the laboratory can only carry out a limited number of examinations. During the year one cow was found, as a result of sampling, to be suffering from tuberculosis and was slaughtered. The number appears to be insignificant but its importance can be better appreciated when it is realised that this cow could easily have given a further supply of many hundreds of gallons of infected milk before its condition became apparent.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Organisation. There are two main depots - one at Grimethorpe and one at South Kirkby. Neither is large enough to accommodate all the Council's vehicles based on it, so additional garages are used at South Elmsall and Brierley. The Nissen huts purchased for erection at the Grimethorpe depot are still awaiting erection. The South Kirkby depot is in a dilapidated condition and replacement by a new structure must soon be considered.

At each depot there is a foreman who is responsible for the smooth day-to-day running of affairs. There are six vehicles on refuse collection, each having a team of four men and a driver; two vehicles on night-soil collection, one having a team of two men and a driver, the other having one man and a driver; and two cesspool emptiers with a driver and labourer to each. In addition there are three full-time and two part-time tip men.

At the Grimethorpe depot there is a small workshop where one maintenance engineer is employed. His primary job is to maintain the vehicles engaged on public cleansing; in addition he frequently undertakes work on the Surveyor's vehicles and plant.

Re-organisation. Many complaints were received concerning the delay in refuse collection in the late spring. This led to an inquiry by the Public Health Sub-Committee at which it was found that the number of bins emptied per week per man in this district was far below the number emptied in similar, nearby, mining districts. In consequence the Senior Sanitary Inspector was instructed to re-organise the work so that the figures compared reasonably well with those in other districts. This was done, and the scheme was approved in July but its inception was not accomplished by the end of the year.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Routine enquiries were carried out. This matter is dealt with in detail by the Medical Officer in his Annual Report.



## RODENT CONTROL.

During the year inspections of the Council's refuse tips and sewage works were made every six months and treatments given as necessary. These form breeding places for rats but by regular treatments the numbers were held in check.

The Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations came into force during 1950 and, in consequence, all farmers and threshing contractors were informed of their duties under the Regulations and asked to inform the Senior Sanitary Inspector of threshing operations. Generally the co-operation and inspection at the time of threshing ensured the correct fencing of the ricks and the non-escape of rats.

All infestations of agricultural land were reported to the County Agricultural Executive Committee who took the appropriate action.

A 10% sewer treatment was carried out in June but the number of takes was small and scattered, so that further action during the year was not required.

A number of rat and mice infestations in prefabricated houses was found to be due to the lack of, or faulty fitting of, anti-vermin plates. When all these houses were so proofed, complaints ceased to be made.

In addition to the normal duties carried out by a sanitary inspector the following duties were performed:-

Supervision of some street cleaning and cleansing of public conveniences; general supervision of the market at South Elmsall; administration of the Petroleum Acts; means of escape in case of fire; certain enquiries concerning the letting of Council houses; and erection and maintenance of public seats.

## STAFF.

I would like to express my thanks to the sanitary inspectors and clerks for their assistance and support throughout the year. The staff remains the same as in 1949 but for the promotion of Mr. A. Milner to Additional Sanitary Inspector upon his passing the qualifying examination, and is as follows:

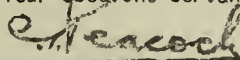
Senior Sanitary Inspector.	C.T. Peacock, F.S.I.A., M.Inst. P.C.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors.	G.H. Suggitt, M.S.I.A. L. Robinson, M.S.I.A. A. Milner, M.S.I.A. N. Buckle, M.S.I.A.
Clerks.	J. Glew (Senior) H. Hammond. E. Peate.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Medical Officer for his close co-operation and the excellent spirit which is now maintained between the two offices, and also the heads of the other departments of the Council and their staffs for the assistance which was so readily given.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Senior Sanitary Inspector.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of privies with open middens at the end of the year.	...	...	...	...	32
No. of pail or tub closets.	...	...	...	...	301
No. of privies with covered middens.	...	...	...	...	260
No. of water closets.	...	...	...	...	12,606
No. of water closets added during the year.	...	...	...	...	332
No. of other types of closets constructed during the year.	...	...	...	...	Nil

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

No. of premises with dustbins.	...	...	...	...	12,366
Mileage covered.	...	...	...	...	80,777

Cost of Public Cleansing £24,244.

#### CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

No. of cesspools.	...	...	...	...	126
Mileage covered.	...	...	...	...	15,935

Cost of cesspool emptying £1,903.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

No. of private slaughterhouses in the district.	...	...	...	...	14
No. of licences issued during the year.	...	...	...	...	14

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

No. of slaughtermen's licences renewed during the year.	...	...	...	...	48
No. of new licences issued.	...	...	...	...	1



CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected.	1659	220	4352	186
All diseases except T.B. Whole carcasses condemned.	6	1	21	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	548	2	855	91
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	33.4%	1.4%	20.2%	58%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned.	16	-	-	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	367	-	-	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	23.1%	-	-	5.4%

Total weight of meat condemned at Abattoir.	18 tons.	14 cwt.s.	1 qtr.
No. of Visits to abattoir.		356 <del>cwt.s.</del>	
Total weight of other foods condemned.		21½ cwt.s.	
No. of inspections made.		119 <del>cwt.s.</del>	

HOUSING.

No. of houses inspected during the year under the Public Health or Housing Acts.	...	...	...	385
Number of inspections made for this purpose.	...	...	...	1720
No. of houses considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	...	...	1371 (Cat. V. Rural Housing Survey)
No. of dwellinghouses rendered fit as a result of informal action.	...	...	...	221
No. rendered fit as a result of action under statutory powers.	...	...	...	85

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

	<u>Council.</u>	<u>Others.</u>
Number found to be infested with vermin.	17	17 *
Number disinfested.	17	14

\* 3 premises disinfested by owners.

WATER SAMPLES.

	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Below standard.</u>
Chemical examination.	1	2
Bacteriological examination.	60	13

MILK SAMPLES.

Methylene Blue test.	22	3
Present of Tuberculosis.	14	2
Number found to be adulterated (Food & Drugs Act)		1

ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination.	21	1
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NUISANCES.

Number found during 1950.	...	...	...	...	...	430
Number in hand 1949.	...	...	...	...	...	248
Total requiring abatement.	...	...	...	...	...	678
Abated during the year.	...	...	...	...	...	413
Outstanding at the end of 1950.	...	...	...	...	...	265

NOTICES.

No. of Informal Notices served during 1950.	...	...	...	...	...	335
Number complied with.	...	...	...	...	...	250
No. of Statutory Notices served.	...	...	...	...	...	136
Number complied with.	...	...	...	...	...	85
Total number of legal proceedings taken.	...	...	...	...	...	12

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration.	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke.	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of cautions issued.	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Statutory Notices issued.	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspns.	General Conditions.
Common Lodging Houses.	-	-	-	-
Houses Let in Lodgings.	-	-	-	-
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	12	12	24	Satisfactory.
Knacker's Yards.	1	1	6	Satisfactory.

MILK LICENCES (DEALERS).

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Accredited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

PETROLEUM.

No. of licences renewed during 1950.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
No. of new licences granted during 1950.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No. of visits to shops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
No. of unsatisfactory conditions found.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number remedied.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

BAKEHOUSES.

Number in district.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of inspections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of bakehouses underground.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1937. (Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

	No. on Register.	Inspections.	No. of written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	12	24	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	77	45	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		Prosecutions.
			to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness.	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding.	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature.	1	1	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation,	-	-	-	-	-
ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences.					
(a) Insufficient.	2	2	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	1	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	5	4	-	5	-

ADEQUATE MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

No. of certificates issued.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

[illegible]

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (CONTD.).

Food poisoning.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shops Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Milk and Dairies Regulations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Factories Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Spillbanks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Petroleum Acts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Revisits (preliminary and statutory notices)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1627
Market.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Rodent Control.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
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